nothing that will tend to divide and weaken. To atment to carry to a successful issue another great mestion upon which the people of the land are didded on a different line will be to attempt what on a different line will be to attempt what

will be an impossibility .

An indersement of women suffrage in four national platform will effectually prevent our ever becoming a truly national party. It is an appeal to the people on behalf of an issue admitted by its best friends to be opposed by a large majority in all sections of the country; it makes a national issue of what is now constitutionally reserved to the States, and which the States may justly claim may be safely left to themselves; it seeks to make a party question of a reform which now seeks and is receiving which now seeks and is receiving support from the members of all parties without affecting their party allegeance and will thus tend to check all advance for woman's suffrage until the Prohibition party shall be in the majority; woman's suffrage is in its very nature a dividing issue and no party can ever gain a majority on two dividing issues; and since the Prohibition party seeks the support of all good people, suffragists and anti-suffragists alike, any expression of sentiment on this question that can be passed by this convention will be an unworthy compromise with principle, dictated by the unworthy policy of seeking to reconcile the friends and enemies of suffrage which will bring upon us the greatest shame that can befall any political party, that of constructing a platform that looks both ways. We have been reproaching the old parties with compromising principle in order to get the friends and opponents of the liquor traffic to stand together;

and opponents of the liquor traffic to stand together;
yet we would be doing exactly the same thing in regard to the suffrage question, playing fast and loose
with both sides and bringing on ourselves not only
loss of confidence but danger of ignominious defeat.
Fidelity to the great principle of prohibition requires that we confine ourselves to this one great
fisue. True policy, which is wisdom and prudence
in the management of the great work we have in
hand, demands that we pursue this course. Principle
and sound policy are in entire harmony; there is,
there can be no antagonism between them, and both
demand that our platform should be free from any expression upon the question of woman suffrage.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report ir. Boole, of New York, moved that the maority report be received. A dozen motions fol-owed in rapid succession, and the chairman moved to receive the minority report, and on his motion a vote was taken, by which the report was received. The vote was so close that a division was called for, but the chair refused

to grant the request.
Air. Boole did not think the minority report should be considered at all, because it was not a report. It contained no plank on the suffrage question, and was merely an argument. "That is true," came from all parts of the house. Prof. Olin was not to be headed off, though, and appearing on the platform he said he had a resolution he wished to offer. "Will you hear him?" asked the chair. "No," came in a chorus; but better judgment prevailed, after a few moments confusion, and the Professor read the following, which he said received thirteen votes in the committee on Wednesday night: We believe that this right of equal suffrage

men is one that should be settled by everal States, according to the public sentiment n those States, and we promise as a party that as rapidly as we come into power we will submit this question to a vote of the people in the several States to be settled by them at the bal-

There was an objection raised to section one by a delegate from Mississippi who didn't like the word "must," but after a little discussion the section was adopted. Sections three and four were also adopted without any opposition. The fifth section created a great deal of discussion. Sidley, of Illinois, didn't like the roference to direct taxation, which, he thought, would be misinterpreted by the enemy in a manner that would do them harm. The chairman of the committee on resolutions agreed that the reference was a bad one, and by consent the phrase was stricken out, and the plank

When section seven was reached the faces of the delegates wore a feverish expression. Chapin, of Wisconsin, set the ball rolling by moving that the minority report be substituted for that of the majority. Chairman St. John then announced that the question before the convention was the adoption of the motion of Mr. Chapin, and the long-expected debate was on hand. A score or more of delegates, both men and women, were on the floor at once attempting to get recognition from the chair. T. C. Richmond, of Wisconsin, was recognized. He spoke strongly against the majority report He said there were 10,000 people in the South who would support the party in case the suf-frage plank was not adopted. The people were not educated on the question of woman's suf-frage. Was the Prohibition party to indorse the plank and then wart until 60,000 people were educated up to the point reached by the Prohibitionists. In God's name he hoped the convention would undertake but one reform at a time. The substitute gave the party all it sould ask, and as a matter of policy should be opted. While Mr. Richmond was speaking Mrs. Merriweather, of Missouri, attracted the attention of the entire convention by leaving her seat and walking toward the chair in a demonstrative manner. When Mr. Richmond concluded she attempted to secure recognition but

At the conclusion of Mr. Richmond's speech Mr. Dickie moved to have the rules suspended and that but two speakers be allowed to discuss the question-four on each side. A vote was taken on the motion, and it was overwhelmingly

Mrs. Merriweather was next recognized. She denounced as false the statement that the party would lose votes in the South in case the majority report was adopted. She had lectured all over the South, had taken votes in hundreds of religious meetings, and she had found them almost unanimous for woman suffrage. The men who attempted to speak for the South knew not whereof they spoke.

Mrs. M. E. Perkins said: "Who taught these men to be Prohibitionists! Their mothers! I ask you to give their mothers the power to keep their boys from the saloon. It has been said that the mother who rocks the cradle rocks the world. That would be true if we keep the world in the cradle." She appealed to the convention in behalf of the mothers of the land to adopt the get another hearing on his Union-soldier resolumajority report. Prohibition may be secured in | tion, but in vain. New business was passed to, every State, but it could not be enforced without the vote of the women. It was said that it was a question of expediency to indorse the minority report. It was thought expedient to erucify Christ, but his crucifizion did not save the Jewish nation. The party should stand for the right, if it forever remained in the minority. From among the large number of delegates asking to be heard the Chair next recognized Prof. Olin, the author of the minority report, who stood on a chair in the extreme northeast

"Go to the stage," called several delegates. "I was informed," said Professor Olin, "that I would not be permitted to speak from that stage." This retort created the wildest excitement, and it was several minutes before order could be restored. Finally, Chairman St. John succeeded in saying that he, himself, suggested to Professor Olin that he had not better speak from the stage, but he intended no offense. Professor Olin was permitted to proceed, and, in an eloquent and impressive address, he sup-

corner of the hall.

ported the report he presented. He said he had een in the minority before. All he had at leart was the success of the Prohibition party. He was woman's suffrage long before he became a Prohibitionist, but he knew it was suicidal to inderse the principle in the convention. "Whenever you put woman's suffrage in the platform you draw the line sectional," said he, "and stop the cause of prohibition at the Ohio river." If the plank was put in it would drive many of the est men from the party, among them Judkins and Walter Thomas Mills.

Col. George A. Bain, of Kentucky, was the next speaker. He favored the majority report. Every Southern man on the resolution committee had indorsed it. "I believe," said he, "that John M. Olin has done more to create dissatisfaction in the party than all other things combined." The Prohibitionists could not unload woman's suffrage, and it was useless to at-

tempt it.
The venerable Neal Dow, of Maine, followed Colonel Bain, and spoke earnestly against the adoption of the majority report. He said at the outset he had not intended to speak, but some personal references made it necessary. "I do not think it wise to commit this party to woman's suffrage," said he; "we can't manage a political party without a policy. This is now a olitical convention, and what we should ask is. What is the wise policy to pursuel We cannot win without votes. Well, we can can win or alienate votes by adopting or rejecting the majority report. The churches are almost unanimously opposed to woman suffrage. Do we want their

Secretary Cranfill, of Texas, followed Mr. Dow. He believed it would do more harm to leave the suffrage plank out than to put it in. The Prohibition was an equal suffrage party, and could not deny it.

Prof. Scump, of Georgia, said he was the husband of a local president of the W. C. T. U., but he knew the doctrine of woman suffrage was most unpopular in the South. He was not expressing his own views but the views of the masses. In conclusion he warned the convention that it was in danger of stranding the party if it indorsed the minority

Mr. Welfenberg, of Vermont, and Mrs. Matchett, of Pennsylvania, both made eloquent ap- his most eloquent speeches placed before the als in behalf of the majority report. The cries for the previous question and the appeals of many men to be heard caused the greatest confusion, but David Wilson, of Michigan, got precedence, and said that it was right to take cognizance of all unsettled questions. If everything must go out of the platform because to head off the discussion by saying more than the allotted time had been used. Chairman St. John did not listen to the suggestion thusiasm, showing that he was the choice of at least two-thirds of the delegates. it is unpopular, prohibition itself must be dis-earded. Delegate Tate, of Massachusetts, tried

to be heard. Dunning, of Missouri, demanded the previous question. Points of order were urged on the slightest provocation, but a young outhern orator got the floor and went on to tell what the South would do if the woman's suffering plank was left out. He was a St. John boy, and had never voted the Democratic or Republican ticket. He did not a dozen women State of Tennessee who asked for the ballot. Without the plank Tennessee would give 40,000 robibition votes; with it she would poll only 5.000. It would take the South twenty-five years with woman suffrage to reach the point in Prohibition where she is to-day.

After this came in the neat political work of the women. They had converted Sam Small, who had opposed the measure in the committee, and he announced his adhesion to the majority report, for he had found in an experience dating back twenty-five years that one Southren man could whip two Yankees. As the conclusion of his speech another frantic fort was made by delegates to get the eye of the chairman, but he had his men singled out and it was not time to recognize any one. so he called for music by the Herbert quartet, who sang a song with the refrain.

By the worth of woman's tears, By her sorrow and her fears, which thrilled the audience. The last stanza

Call women to the polls, For there is need of earnest souls. From that on the woman suffragists had the convention, although Walter Thomas Mills tried to check the tide by a vigorous speech for the amendment. A Mr. Evans followed him with a speech for the majority report, recalling the services women have done prohibition. John Russell, of Michigan, and Mr. Bennett, of Kansas, spoke for suffrage. Miss Willard then used her arts of oratory effectually by referring to Sam Small, who represented in his adhesion to this plank the kind, chivalric soul of the South. The other amendment, she said, was the Obio idea, which had been discarded by that State, and Maine, that had prohibition for fifty years, still disfranchised woman. Miss Willard and Sam Small then did a bit of acting that carried the convention amid the wildest enthusiasm. The previous question was then called, and, amid cries of "yeas and mays," supported principally by Walter Thomas Mills, and loud demands for recognition from all parts of the house, the minority report was put to vote, under whip and spur, and defeated. On a call-for division just 63 arose in favor of the other amendment, out of 1,029 delegates. The rest arose en masse for the majority report. The latter was then adopted with cheers, waving of bankerchiefs, canes and hats. It was a deafening noise, and continued for some time. C. V. Grandison, of North Carolina, offered a dution reading "That we hold that persons are born free and equal, should be made secure in their civil and political rights." He got it through with some difficulty. A Dakota delegate then offered the following: "That we condemn the Democratic and Republican parties for persistently denying the right of self-government to the 600,000 people of Dakota." This was adopted, after a little opposition, and the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

THE EVENING BESSION. Delegates Make a Ticket with Little

The closing session last night attracted the largest crowd that had assembled during the convention. Thousands of citizens of Indianapolis who had a desire to see a President nominated even by a new party attempted to gain admission, but only a small per cent. of them were successful. When Chairman St. John rapped vigorously for order, promptly at 8 o'clock, every seat on the main floor and in both galleries was occupied, and hundreds of people were jammed into the standing spaces. The proceedings were opened with a song from the Silver Light quartet, after which Dr. Goodwin offered prayer. Delegate Stevens, of Pennsylvania, getting the attention of the chair, said the plank in the platform relating to the tariff was not worded correctly, and he proposed such a phrase as would call for an adequate protection o the manufacturing interest. The question on his motion was put and declared carried before any discussion could be had. There were loud protests against the method of procedure, and the resolution was not sent to the secretary and did not become a part of the proceedings. The convention was thrown into a furore of

excitement by a delegate from Ohio offering to read a resolution commending the Union sol diers for their bravery and favoring a just and equitable pension bill for their benefit. Scores of delegates were on their feet in a moment objecting to the presentment of the resolution. Mr. Boole, of New York, declared that no resolution could be presented at that stage of the proceedings, because it was voted that all resolutions should go to the platform committee for consideration. That committee had completed its work, and, for one, he proposed to stand by what he had done. Judge Crews, of New York, in order to prevent the introduction of the resolution, moved that the convention go into the nominations for President. To complicate matters, Colonel Chevis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution indorsing the Prohibition Army of the Blue and the Gray for its noble work in wining out sectional differences. It was allowed to take precedence over the other two questions, and was passed. The Ohio delegate moved to and a number of important resolutions were passed. Among them oue thanking the press of Indianapolis and of the Nation for the full and impartial reports of the proceedings. Greetings were directed sent to Oregon, in which State the election is held next week. Again a delegate called for the Unionsoldier resolution, but he was met with cries of "No," "No." "We have indorsed the Blue and the Gray," said he, "and--" There Chairman St. John stopped him by calling for order and directing that the roll of the States be called for nominations for President.

The call proceeded, and when Alabama was reached, John T. Tanner, in a very brief speech, placed in nomination Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, whom he characterized as the greatest man in the Prohibition party. The name drew out wild cheers. The call proceed ed until Kentucky was reached. Then George A. Bain mounted his chair on the floor. He said the Prohibitionists of Kentucky, in State convention assembled, had instructed its delegates to vote for Green Clay Smith for President, a man who, an owner of slaves, dared to leave his home and fight for their freedom. He was a man who had been tried along line of his life. "But," said Mr. Bain, "yesterday I received a letter from him, asking me to withdraw his name in favor of Clinton B. Fisk, which I now do."

The enthusiasm of the convention brought

the delegates to their feet, and the cheers were repeated time after time. Finally Judge William Morrow, of New Jersey, got the attention of the convention from the stage, and formally placed General Fisk in nomination in a ten-minutes speech. The Prohibition party, he said. was no longer a party of one idea. He spoke of General Fisk as a patriot, and a statesm an, whose conscience drove him out of the party of his fathers. He closed with an elequent eulogy of Gen. Fisk, and as he uttered the closing period, a large silken banner, on which was printed, "Hail to Chief Fisk" was suspended in front of the stage in full view of the convention. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and when, a moment later, another bright banner, with a lithograph of General Fisk set in the center, was swung across the stage the delegates fairly went wild. After several rounds of applause Col. R. S. Chevis, of New York, moved to make the nomination of General Fisk for President unanimous, and with a deafening cheer the motion prevailed. There was a lull then, and the chairman said, "the motion is adopted, and Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, is the candidate for President."

Mr. Dickie, of Michigan, then read a telegram from General Fisk, saying that he could not absent himself from the General Conference in New York, and regretted that he could not be present at the convention. On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the convention was instructed to telegraph General Fisk notification of his nomination.

The nominations for candidates for Vice-pres ident were next declared in order. The call of the States were taken up, and when Alabama was reached Colonel Colsom, of that State placed in nomination John T. Tanner, of whom he spoke as one of the first workers in the cause of Prohibition. Again the call reached Georgia before there was a halt. Sam Small, from his position on the stage, in one of convention George M. Bain, of Kentucky. He said that when the Georgia State covention was held, it was the sectiment of his State that a Southern soldier be nominated for Vice-president in case General Fisk was named for President, but since coming to the convention and conferring with many States, he had

seat with the Kentucky delegation, in a very impressive speech, alined the nomination. He said believed he would be worth five hundred times as much as an agitator than as a candidate for Vice-president. His main reason for declining, however, was his poor health. His daughter had kissed him when he left home and begged him not to accept the nomination, and he could not He started to present the name of Sam Small, but stopped short, saying there was only one reason why he did not; that was because he had all along been in favor of one man, and that was John A. Brooks, of Missouri.

Professor Hopkins, of New York, moved that Mr. Bain's name be withdrawn, but Sam Small protested. He said if General Fisk was present be would want to withdraw his name for the same reason that Mr. Bain had stated. 'It was always the best men who were overworked, but they had to be pressed forward. Mr. Bain made a second appeal for the dropping of his name, on account of his health, saying he had fallen twice within the last thirty days. His

declination was then accepted. The call of the States was resumed, and when Missouri was reached, Geo. C. Christian, of Chicago, put John A. Brooks, of Kansas City, in nomination-a man who he said had back of him a constituency seven hundred thousand strong. The nominations were completed by Mr. Bennett, of Kansas, nominating Sam Small, of Georgia, and Mr. Cranfill, of Texas, naming E. L. Dahoney; of that State. Mr. Small withdrew. He said his position was such that he must be excused from being a candidate. He felt that he could serve the party more faithfully by helping to pull the chariot. As the call of the States proceeded they nearly all seconded the nomination of Mr. Brooks with eulogistic speeches. When the roll had been completed Tanner withdrew in favor of Brooks, and Mr. Cranfill withdrew the name of Mr. Dahoney. There were a series of motions to make Mr. Brooks' nomination unanimous, and it was done

by a rising vote. Amid great enthusiasm Mr. Brooks made his way to the stage. He is a rather heavy man, about fifty-five years of age, with full beard, and hair just beginning to turn gray. He is an intellectual-looking man and a foreible

I wish it were in my power to express my feelings at this time in the presence of the greatest convoca-tion ever met on the continent, in the presence of that party which has this day put forward the most extraordinary document the world ever saw. You have nominated for President a gallant soldier, a Christian man, a devoted supporter of the great cause in which we are engaged. No one is more honored at this convention than I am save that one man alone. I would rather stand on the platform we do without the faintest hope of election than be nominated by both the old parties together. I want to emphasize this grand motto that hangs over me-the grandest one ever adopted by any convention. I was cradled in slavery and it wasn't strange that I was associated war closed and I had time to look around I remembered that no murderer can enter the kingdom of heaven, and that he that hateth his brother is a murderer. I hated all you fellows up North as much as any one could, but I thought that I wanted to pass the portals of heaven, and I resolved to tear that hatred from my heart.

I remember standing in Boston one day, at the base of a bronze statue, at the foot of which was a slave, with manacles broken. My mind was carried back into the past, back into the days of slavery. I saw the agitation over that subject, the speck of a cloud that afterward broke into war, the battle-field with its whistling bullet and shricking shell, and, as I looked into that face of Lincoln, I said, on that great nestion of slavery, he was right and I was wrong. [Great cheering.] Those were sad memories. We were whipped. Sam Small says not whipped, but that we wore ourselves out trying to whip you, but no matter how we put it, we went back loyal to the Union restored. Those are sad memories yet, but when an old man in his dotage, like Jeff Davis, and an old comrade get out an old battle-flag and weep over it, and talk about the memories it suggests, you people up North must not think the South is in rebellion again. Let the South shed a tear as it thinks of the memories of the past, but in God's name let sectionalism die.

Mr. Brooks spoke briefly of the other parties, charging them with being without a principle and with being the enemy of the home and country. He said that the tariff was no issue at all and that prohibition only was the question of the hour. In conclusion he thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and said he would lay his life on the altar to see the great work go forward.

After Brooks's adieu, Miss Frances E. Willard, arising to a question of privilege, moved to have the widow of John B. Finch made an honorary delegate to the convention, which was done. Mrs. Finch responded feelingly to the recognition. The president and secretary were thanked for their services and the following committee was appointed by chairman St. John to officially inform the nominees of their selection: Samuel Dukes, Michigan; Judge Crews, New York; Jacob Stevens, Pennsylvania; Frances E. Willard, Illinois; Sam Small, Georgia; J. T. Tanner, Georgia; J. B. Cranfill, Tex-as; C. Huffman, New Jersey; R. Richmond, Wis-

consin; J. H. Roberts, Massachusetts.

A large number of complimentary resolutions
were passed; "America" and the doxology were sung, and the convention was adjourned sine die with prayer by Rev. Sam Small.

WHO THEY ARE.

Sketches of the Nominees on the Prohibition Ticket,

Clinton B. Fisk, the nominee for President, was born in Griggsville, R. I., on Dec. 1, 1828. His father was a man of local reputation. He was blacksmith, wagon-maker and miscellaneous manufacturer. When Mr. Fisk was but two years of age his father removed to Michigan. Soon after the removal his father died, and young Fisk was put out to earn his own living. When in his teens the widowed mother of Fisk removed to Albion, Mich. While young man at school in that place he met Miss Jeannette A. Crippen, to whom he was married in 1850. He entered into partnership | received by disabled veterans. The highest with his father-in-law in the mercantile business, and grew very prosperous. He lost his fortune in the financial crash of 1857, and removed to St. Louis the following year, where he became the Western financial agent of the Etna Insurance Company. When the war came on he enlisted as a private, and was on duty in the Department of the Tennessee until the close of the war. In Feb. 1865 he was made major-general of the Missouri militia, and a month later Andrew Johnson commissioned him major-general by brevet for faithful service. He was made assistant commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, with Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi under his jurisdiction. He resigned from the army in 1866, and since that time has been busy with railroad, banking and eclesiastical affairs. For eight years he was treasurer of the Missouri & Pacific railroad since 1879 he has resided in New Jersey, with headquarters in New York. In Missouri he declined all political honors when urged upon him. In 1884 he came out from the Republican party, whose great leaders-Lincoln, Grant Greeley and others-had been his intimate friends, and supported St. John. Two years ago he consented, as a matter of duty and sacrifice, to lead the Prohibition campaign in New Jersey, and as candidate for Governor polled about 20,000 votes.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks was born in Mason county, Kentucky, June 3, 1836. His father and mother were both Virginians. His mother was related to the Cooks and Andersons of Virginia, many of whom have figured in political life. His father was a prominent preacher, but young Brooks was brought up on a farm. He was educated at Bethany College, Virginia. then under the charge of Alexander Campb graduated from there in 1856, receiving afterward from his alma mater the degree of A. M .: was for two years president of Flemingsburg College, in Kentucky, and, resigning that posi tion, entered the ministry. When fifteen years old he became a public advocate of temperance under the direction of Elijah Currans, G. W. P. of Kentucky. He was among the early support-

In 1880 Dr. Brooks and thirty-five others, at a meeting at Sedalia, organized the Prohibition Alliance of Missouri Dr. Brooks was chosen president, and for four years, without salary, he canvassed one hundred counties of the State in the interest of submission. Seeing that neither of the old parties was likely to adopt prohibition he began to look with favor upon the Prohibi tion party, and when the canvass of 1884 opened he declared himself a member of it. In that year he was unanimously nominated for Governor, both by the Alliance and the party Prohibitionists. He polled a good vote-five times

as large as that given St John. Since 1884 Dr. Brooks has been actively engaged in the lecture field, speaking from Maine to Texas, and from Wisconsin to Alabama, as the general agent of the National Prohibition Bureau for the Southwest, and much of the rapid advance made by the Prohibition party in the States of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, as well as Missouri, is the result of his personal influence. He is an ex-confederate, having served for a number of years in the

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION.

The Bits of Information that Generally Es cape Notice. It was just 11 o'clock last night when the dox-

ology was sung. St. John's gavel and St. John's voice were overtaxed yesterday afternoon. Delegate Jones, of North Carolina, says the

Republicans are in excellent con

State on account of the Democrate maintaining the internal revenue system and the Republican progressive ideas. St. John remarked once when the convention was in an uproar, "This is not a Democratic

Delegate Bennett said whenever he saw a man onverted to God he knew there was a man he Quite a number of Indianapolis' distinguished itizens occupied seats on the stage at last

It cannot be said that everybody in the convention was pleased. A very large number were greatly displeased.

A great many delegates did not remain until the close of the convention, but went home on the evening and early night trains. The Union soldiers in the convention were very indignant over the refusal of the convention to say anything about pensions for those

The women had everything their own way. A disgusted delegate remarked last night that they could have had the nominations if they had been disposed to ask for them. Delegate Grandison, of South Carolina, wanted equal rights declared. "It is already done,"

said Sam Small, "not only in the platform, but

in the Declaration of Independence." The newspaper men all feit under obligations to Sam Small for the assistance he was always ready to give them. He had "been there" himself, and knew how a favor was appreciated. The special train carrying the New York delegates home will leave this morning, at 8 o'clock.

It is to be lavishly decorated, and the delegates

were last night preparing to be seen and heard

on the homeward journey. In the debate on the woman suffrage plank delegate Bennett, of Kansas, said delegate Mills, of Ohio, had offended women by slight-ingly speaking of their intelligence. "Who said it?" shouted Mills, but Bennett went on, until the convention got tired of him.

Organizing the Committee.

The following national Prohibition executive committee was chosen last night by the delegates from the various States, who were sppointed to meet at the New Denison House for

Chairman-Samuel Dickie, of Albion, Mich. Vice-chairman-A. A. Stephens, of Pennsyl-Secretary-James B. Hobbs, of Chicago, Ill. Treasurer-S. D. Hastings, Madison, Wis. Other members of the executive committee

are Sam Small, of Georgia; A. G. Woolfen-barger, of Nebraeka, and W. T. Wardwell, of New York. Mr. St John made an effort to have Miss Willard made one of the committee, but a delegate remarked that "this was a place for business and not sentiment," and the attempt failed.

The committee meets again this morning.

Not Violently Excited Over the Honor. New York, May 31.-When the announcement of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk's nomination for President by the Prohibitionists at Indianapolis was received here to night, General Fisk's residence was visited by a reporter. The nominee had already retired and the family would not disturb him. A large number of congratulatory telegrams has been received at the house, but the General was not disturbed to read them.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A freight train of seventeen cars was ditched at Rallito Station, on the Southern Pacific railroad, Wednesday night. The loss to the cars and contents will reach \$100,000.

Mrs. James Clark was shot and killed by her rother-in-law, Sam Clark, at Sharon, Pa., Vednesday night. There was no motive for the crime. Clark was intoxicated, and he fired his revolver into the room where his sister inlaw and several other persons were sitting. The Appellate Court of Illinois has reversed

the order of Judge Shepherd in the Rawson di vorce case, in which he allowed Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson a large sum of money for temporary alimony and solicitors' fees. Mrs. Rawson thereby loses a large amount and banker Rawson gains a decided financial victory. Yesterday morning David H. Colvert, who lives at No. 1650 Burling street, Chicago, was

handling his revolver, when it went off, it is said, accidentally, the ball striking his seventeen year-old wife in the left breast, causing her instant death. Colvert is now under arrest, awaiting the action of the coroner's jury. The police do not think the shooting was intentional.

At Holdrege, Neb., A. J. Winquest, a farmer, went into a saloon Wednesday morning in an intoxicated condition and on being refused liquor drew a revolver. Will Kurfes, the bartender, undertook to take the weapon away from him, when Winquest fired, the ball striking Kurfes above the left eye, killing him. Winquest then shot himself twice in the head, inflicting fatal injuries.

"Nick" Lightman, warehouseman for Stege & Reiling, distillers, of Louisville, Ky., was arrested yesterday by Deputy Collector Strother on a charge of taking whisky from the warehouses contrary to law. He was given an im-mediate hearing and held in \$500 bond. The evidence tends to show that he was "equalizing" the whisky in the barrels, a practice which is apparently right, but it is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The Cost of Retired Officers.

Washington Dispatch in Boston Traveller. The replies of the war and navy departments to the Reagan resolution concerning the cost, etc., of the retired list since the creation of the two services will probably reach the Senate the latter part of next week. The answers will show that some snug little fortunes have been amount paid to any retired officer now living is \$104,000, paid to Gen. J. C. Robinson. Gen. Ricketts, at the time of his death a year ago, had received nearly this amount. Gen. Sherman, although only retired four years ago, has received nearly \$60,000 as retired pay and allowances. There are officers still living who were retired in 1861, the year the retired lists were established, but as none of them are above the rank of major their pay is not so large as in other cases where the high rank makes up for the shorter periods of retired service. Rear-admiral Selfridge has received more retired pay than any other navy officer. Since his retirement in 1866 he has received in round numbers about \$100,000. The aggregate cost of the two services, it is believed will foot up at least \$30,-

The Garfields.

Washington Letter in Boston Transcript. Miss Garfield, after her return from her wedding trip to Europe, will live in Washington, with her husband, Mr. Stanley Brown. It will be remembered that he was President Garfield's private secretary. Unless Mrs. Garfield has lately sold it, she still owns the comfortable double brick-house at the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, built by General Garfield during the latter part of his term in Congress. It has a large yard for a city house, and one of the commonest sights of the neighborhood was General Garfield romping with his boys in the little green inclosure. The house was shut up for some years-the tide of fashion flowed be youd it-and it had even a more melancholy and deserted look than vacant houses usually have. Miss Garfield is entirely unknown in Washing-She was only twelve or thirteen when she left, and her childish friends and companions belonged to that changing political and official circle that vanishes like rime in the morning

A Reminiscence.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.) It was long, long ago-in fact some three years ago, in the dewy freshness of his little flirtation with civil-service reform-that Mr. Cleveland issued his famous rescript on the "peruicious activity" of federal office-holders in politics. So far as heard from, the only victim of that rescript was a Republican district-attorney in Pennsylvania who was "flipped out" for making Republican speeches. The Democratic district-attorney who was suspended for making Democratic speeches in Missouri was reinstated as soon as it was shown that they contained no offensive criticism of the President's policy. Now that Mr. Cleveland is a candidate to suc ceed himself, the pernicious activity of federal office-holders is the most conspicuous feature of Democratic State conventions, and is to loom up even in the St. Louis convention.

A Good Start.

Charleston News and Courier. When Mrs. Cleveland went to Princeton the other day, the venerable Dr. McCosh presented her with two of his books, "The Emotions" and "The Cognative Powers." Now, if some one would only send her "Boston's Fourfold State" and a volume or two on evolution, to keep com-pany with "The Shorter Catechism" and "The Confessions of Faith," she would have a right comfortable little theological library with which to begin life.

Steamship News. NEW YORK, May 31 .- Arrived: from Hamburg. MOVILLE, May 31 .- Arrived: Manitoban, from Boston for Glasgow. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—Arrived: Seandinavian, from Glasgow. ina, says the London, May 31.—Arrived: France, from dition in his New York; Maryland, from Baltimore.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

German Farmer Falls Heir to an Enormous Fortune-Belated Reports of Decoration Day Exercises-Notes and Gleanings

INDIANA.

A German Farmer Falis Heir to 89.000,000 Through the Death of a Brother.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. Noblesville, May 31.—A story of inherited wealth by an old German farmer, for many years resident of this county, is quite interesting. Charles Boden, who is past seventy years of age, came to the United States in early life to escape military service in Germany. He made two trips to California, the first in 1835, and again in 1851. On his second trip he saved from his gold-digging a sum sufficient to buy a good farm, on which he settled, and by the utmost economy and hard work he has accumulated quite a fortune. Domestic troubles have rendered his home life unpleasant. When Borden left Germany he left behind him a brother, who died recently and left a vast estate, from which Charles, it is said, will realize the comfortable sum of \$9,000,000. He has employed attorneys, who are now on their way to Germany to look after his immensa wealth, and Boden is now waiting for his ship to come in.

Memorial Day Exercises. [Delayed Reports.]

FRANKLIN, May 30.-Memorial services were held here to-day under the anspices of Wadsworth Post, No. 127, G. A. R., Womans' Relief Corps and citizens, in a manner very fitting and impressive. A grand parade headed by the Franklin band, composed of members of Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., and ex-Union soldiers, Franklin College Cadets, Sam Oyler Division U. R., K. of P., three drilled companies made up from the larger pupils of the public schools, under command of experienced officers, followed by the entire school under command of the teachers of the several grades, marched to the cemetery, where the exercises of the day took place. Hon. R. M. Miller delivered a memorial address which is considered the best of any ever made here. Mr. Miller is a fluent speaker and his ideas and thoughts were truly fitting and appropriate. Business for a time was entirely suspended and the assembly of people at the cemetery was by far the largest ever witnessed

KNIGHTSTOWN, May 30 .- Decoration day was duly observed at the Indiana Soldiers' and sailors' Orphans' Home. The exercises were held in the chapel, and consisted of music by the Home brass band, a beautiful song by the children, prayer by the superintendent, followed by an excellent address by Comrade Lee Furgason, of Knightstown, after which a procession of nearly three hundred chil-dren was formed, and, headed by the band, marched to the cemetery. In the afternoon the children took part in the exercises held at Knightstown, doing all the singing for the occasion, and in such a manner as to call forth the loudest praises from the large audience present. Professor Morris, superintendent of the Home, delivered a stirring address, and Miss Kate Coffin, principal of the school at the Home, closed the exercises with a splendid recitation, entitled "The Battle of Lookout

SPENCER, May 30.—Memorial day was ob served in Spencer as never before, All business was suspended from 12 until 4 o'clock P. M. The procession was headed by the Spencer Cornet Band and G. A. R. Drum Corps, followed by Gettysburg Post, Ladies' Relief Corps and citizens. The services at the cemetery were very impressive. At night the popular play, "The Loyal Mountaineers of East Tennessee," was rendered at the opera-house, by home tal ent, to an overflowing house and in a manner highly appreciated, for the benefit of the G. A. Post and Woman's Relief Corps.

ROCKVILLE, May 30. - Memorial services were duly observed here this afternoon. Hon. Daniel Strouse delivered an able address at the operahouse. A fine programme of recitations, quartet and solos was also given before the large audience. After the ceremonies at the opera-house a procession was formed, headed by the band, consisting of the Grand Army, little girls and boys bearing floral offerings, Light Artillery, McCune Cadets, citizens in carriages, and marched to the cometery, where the graves of brave soldiers were bedecked with many beautiful flowers.

Rushville Public Schools. Special to the Judianapolis Journal.

RUSHVILLE, May 31.—The Rushville public schools have closed a gratifying and successful year's work. The commencement season began on Sunday evening. May 27, by a most excellent address to the graduating class by Elder John McNeal, of the M. E. Church. The commencement exercises proper were held in Melodeon Hall last evening, and were of a very high order. The class is composed of seven girls and two boys; the following are the names of the class and subjects of the essays: Anna Moster. "You Cannot Catch To-morrow;" Lens M. Beale, "Whitewash;" Pink T. Casady, "Thus Endeth Our First Lesson:" Mary J. Miller, "Flag the Train:" Marie Mullin, "The Stars and Stripes;" Capitola Griffin, "A Stone Wall;" Eula Raleigh, "The Old and the New;" Myrta Havens, "Neglect Not a Gift;" valedictory, Eldon Van Winkle. The music was very fine, and was furnished by Miss Rector, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Miller and Harris Orchestra. The State University scholarship was awarded to Eldon Van Winkle, and the Adrian scholarship to Anna Moster, the former obtaining a general average of 98.7 and the latter of 98.2.

Crawfordsville High-School,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 31 .- The commencement exercises of the city high-schools were held this evening, in Music Hall. Rev. Cunningham opened the exercises with prayer. The following are the graduates and subjects: Mary Robinson, "The New and the Old;" Ada Detchon, "Man's Discontent;" Pearl Hirst, "Home Influence;" Frank Hurley, "Late Wonders of the World;" Hattie Pursel, "Thoughts on Genius;" Flora Ewing, "The Art of Living;" Josie Fullenwider, "Les Miserables." The address to the class was given by Rev. M. M. Whitford. The diplomas were then presented by Prof. S. H. Dunn, superintendent. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. G. P. Fuson. On Tuesday evening the Alumni Association of the city high-schools gave a banquet at the K. of P. Armory. The address of welcome was delivered by Miss Flora Darter. Responses to toasts were made by Prof. Dunn, Hal S. Ensminger, Miss Mamie Spillman, A. B. Cunning-ham and Prof. E. C. Winslow. The alumni reunion ended with a ball. The senior class was banqueted on Monday evening by A. S. Custer.

Hon. D. V. Baker at Portland. Special to the Indiana. 9418 Journal.

PORTLAND, May 31.-Hon. David V. Baker addressed a large audience at the courthouse this evening. For many years he has been an enthusiastic suporter of Hon. James G. Blaine for the presidency, but since his letter declining to be a candidate he is equally enthusiastic for Gen. Benjamin Harrison. He says that Harrison carried Indiana by 10,000 majority, for United States Senator, in 1886, and that be can carry it for President by a larger majority. He gave Cleveland, free trade and the civil-service-reform-humbug administration a complete skinning, and Republicans are feel-

Handsome Legacy for a Church. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCKVILLE, May 31 .- When Daniel A. Jones. of Chicago, died, about a year ago, he left an estate of \$50,000. He was formerly a citizen of Rockville, and his daughters, now in Europe, have made application in the Chicago court to have \$10,000 of their father's cetate set aside to the Presbyterian Church of Rockville. The money will be used to build a chapel and improve the church. The legacy is left as a memoo the mother and two brothers buried in the Rockville Cemetery.

Mangled and Killed by a Train. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, May 31 -At a late hour to-night the dead body of Ward Hoover, a well-known young man, was found on the Wabash railway track, a short distance east of the depot. The body was frightfully mangled, the upper portion being torn into shreds and the head flattened out. It is supposed that Hoover, who was in-

oxicated, walked against the fast-line train and was drawn under the wheels. Hoover was twenty-seven years old and unmarried.

Minor No.es.

An ice-dealer at Logansport, hired a stranger to drive his ice-wagon. The stranger unhitched the horses, mounted one and led the other out of town.

Mrs. Nathan Pickett, of Kokomo, died on Wednesday from paralysis at Crawfordsville, where she had gone to visit her daughter and son, Mrs. Lew Hornaday and Walter Pickett. The remains were taken to Kokomo for inter-

Geo. Thomas, a colored man, of Crawfordsville, went to the country on Wednesday to rob a bee tree. He climed the tree and proceeded to saw off the limb containing the honey. This aroused the bees and they proceeded to swarm upon him. In fighting them he lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking several ribs and receiving other injuries which will keep him in bed for several weeks.

ILLINOIS.

Young Man Drowned in Attempting to Swin a Horse Across a Stream. special to the Indianapolis Journal

MATTOON, May 31.—George Baker, son of Jesse Baker, who lives near Neoga, started to swim a horse across the little Wabash river, Sunday, and was drowned. The horse swam ashore. Many persons continued the search for Baker's body until yesterday, when it was found two miles below where he was drowned. The Baker family is one of the wealthiest in the county.

Cured by Faith.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal URBANA, May 31 .- Mrs. Woodworth's faithcure revival meetings are creating great interest here. To-day Mrs. Woody was carried by two men into the meeting, being almost helpless for months past. Mrs. Woodworth laid on hands and prayed, wh en she arose and walked freely and swung her arms. Another, who formerly claimed to have been cured of cancer. testified that the disease was sensibly and in-stantly removed when the evangelist laid her

hands on the cancer.

Brief Mention. Arthur Williams, aged ten years, was drowned n Embarrass river, near Newton, while bathing with a number of companions. His body was

Chas. Ray, a stranger confined in the county jail at Alton, charged with voting illegally at the last township election in Alton, was found dead yesterday morning. It is supposed that he

Chas. Hunt, of Arcola, and Miss Kennedy, of Galtona, a pretty miss of thirteen, eloped to uscola, Wednesday evening, and were married. The irate father arrived an hour after the ceremony had been performed, and will have the oung man arrested for abduction and making

alse affidavits as to the girl's age. Thomas Donovan, an English sailor, was run ver and killed in the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago yards at Fort Wayne, yesterday. He was trying to get to Buffalo without paying railroad fare. He was about forty years old, five feet six inches in height, and well dressed. The coroners jury freed the railroad from

A Democratic Trick.

Froy Times A characteristic Democratic trick is reported from Washington. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill now pending in the House purports to make the total amount over \$200,000 less than in the bill of last year. But the apparent reduction has been made by transferring to the pension bill items usuall included in the legislative bill. Thus the claim will be made of economy in ordinary expen-ditures and credit claimed for liberality to the soldiers. This is pretty small business, but it illustrates the methods pursued by Democratic eaders to gain favor and votes by false pre-AND DESCRIPTIONS

Why the War Was Fought. From Cumback's Memorial Day Address.

The war was not begun to free the slave. In that case the fight would have been for human-ity. The war was commenced by the Southern slaveholders to perfect their title to human flesh and it was resisted by the North to perfect the title of the American people to an undivided Union of States. So the lives sacrificed were the lives of patriots, freely offered in the name of patriotism.

Belva's Vote.

Kansas City Journal. Belva Lockwood calmly announces that she defeated Blaine in 1884. We have not at hand a tabular statement of the entire Lockwood vote, but the American Almanac's sole mention of Miss Lockwood is in a foot note, which says that "in Texas twelve votes were cast for Belva A. Lockwood."

Not Strong in the Northwest. Jas. F. Joy, of Michigan.

"Is the Gresham movement as strong as reported in the West." "I am inclined to think not. In the States east of Chicago, at least, his supporters are not many. I think that Allison is stronger than Gresham in the West and Northwest."

Out of the Rut. Indiana has got out of the Democratic rut She is no longer to furnish utility Democrate to run for the vice-presidency. This is one of the reforms of the Cleveland administration. year in having no responsibility on their hands.

Leaked Out.

Minneapolis Tribune. It has been learned that the fraudulent ballots found in the box when the members of the Methodist conference were voting for bishops were put there by a sleepy Democrat from Indiana who forgot where he was.

Going to Chicago.

The Harrison League, at a meeting last night to make arrangements to attend the Chicago convention, appointed as a committee on arrangements the following gentlemen: C. H. Baughman, J. H. Thomas, Joseph Price, Allen Sims, W. W. Wilson, Rev. Leroy Redd, Allen Dudley, W. W. Walden, George Winslow, Henry Clines, J. T. Smith. James H. Thomas was elected commander. Every member of the league was instructed to labor first, last and all the time for the success of General Harrison.

The Newspaper Men. The Washington newspaper correspondents will arrive in the city this morning at 6:40, and will remain here during the forenoon, the guests of local newspaper men. At 9 o'clock they will be breakfasted at the New Denison, after which they will be driven over the city. They leave at noon for St. Louis.

The Trust Trunk Line. The Trust company yesterday blew out the pipes of its principal mains running into the city. On Central avenue they have thirty-five Italians at work, with an American sandwiched in between each pair of laborers.

Aven's Sarsaparilla is the best alterative, tonic, diuretic and blood purifier ever produced

